



THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Vol. 2.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 25, 1887.

No. 27.

OUR FARMERS' CLUBS.

What our Farmers are Doing and How the Work of Organizing is Progressing.

HUNTERSVILLE, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., July 30, 1887.

In accordance with a previous appointment, a few farmers met at Ramah Academy, three miles north-east of Huntersville, for the purpose of organizing a farmers' club. Jno. W. Brown was called to the chair, J. Sam. Barnette acting as secretary.

On motion of M. E. Caldwell, the form of Constitution and By-laws as published in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER were read and adopted.

We then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Jno. W. Brown.
Vice-President—Chas. W. Bradford.
Treasurer—W. C. Miller.

Secretary—J. Sam. Barnette. All being unanimously elected.

A motion was then made and adopted that this club should be known as the Oak Hill Farmers' Club. Time and place of meeting to be at Ramah Academy the second Saturday of each month at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. S. BARNETTE, Sec'y.
Postoffice, Huntersville, N. C.

MORNING STAR FARMERS' CLUB.

Aug. 13, 1887.

The club met according to adjournment. House called to order by the President.

After prayer by Mr. F. P. Pyron, the roll was called; 32 members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Application for membership was then called for.

On motion, the following new members were added to the club, and their names ordered to be enrolled: D. Y. Williams, J. N. Holms, A. P. Nesbit, J. R. Ferguson.

The following gentlemen were invited to seats with us as honorary members: Messrs. Lee Williams, Wallace Biggs and James Jenkins.

Mr. J. Solomon Reid was then called on to address the club. He responded with a most excellent short speech, which was highly appreciated by the club.

The subject for debate was then entered into and discussed with zeal by members of the club.

On motion, the executive committee was authorized to see and get the wholesale prices of such goods as the club might need.

Moved and carried that all the clubs of the county meet us by delegation in Charlotte, at the court house, Sept. 27th, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing a county alliance. Send five or more delegates.

Adjourned to meet the second Saturday in Sept., at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Closed with prayer by Mr. T. P. Pyron.

Capt. T. J. RENFROW, Prest.
Jno. W. WILLIAMS, Asst. Sec'y.

A WASTE TURNED TO PROFIT.

In many places hundreds of bushels of apples are wasted, or made into cider at low prices. Probably in such cases two or three neighbors might get a low cost apparatus and by performing the labor themselves, could dispose of the better quality of their windfalls at prices more satisfactory than cider mill prices, and at the same time put on the market an article of food much superior to the old sun-dried apple, but anyone expecting to make \$15 profit on an outlay of \$25 will be doomed to disappointment. While any old room or shed may answer for a few weeks' operations, or the preparation of but a few pounds of apple, for the proper storing of the green fruit, packing and handling the dried product, disposing of the refuse, and warmth and shelter day and night for the help, a much more expensive structure will be required for permanent operations. Again, no one need expect to make a No. 1 article of dried apple, such as will sell readily and at

a good price, unless he has had some experience, as a few pounds of imperfectly prepared or improperly dried fruit might spoil an entire batch, thus entailing loss and disappointment. With sufficient capital, well arranged buildings, the best machinery, and careful intelligent supervision, the business of evaporating fruit (either co-operatively or not) is probably, one season with another, fairly profitable, while it enhances the value of a grade of apples hitherto nearly worthless.—*An Experienced Evaporator.*

LIFT IT UP.

"Through a close, compact, intelligent organization, a revolution has commenced—slow it may be, yet it will be sure, healthy and just."

"The American farmer realizes now that agriculture must be lifted up to the place where it properly belongs; that he has interests to be promoted and rights to be protected; that his calling must be raised to the rank of recognized power."

"Let us be patriots and philanthropists, and spurn all sectional tendencies. Let us strive in our order, as of one mind, to hand down to future generations this republican form of government united and unimpaired. And so long as we shall live may we never falter in the conflict for the prosperity of our organization and for the good of toiling humanity."—*Samuel E. Adams.*

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* says: Let all of "ours" know the following: My wife has suffered occasionally with acute rheumatism in her feet, with painful swelling, completely taking her off her feet for many days at a time. The following remedy was recommended recently and tried, and took away the agonizing pain in less than fifteen minutes, and she can now walk very firmly, and in a couple of days she will be able to button her boots, and walk without a stick or crutch. One quart of milk, quite hot, into which stir one ounce of alum; this makes curds and whey. Bathe the part affected with the whey until too cold. In the mean time keep the curds hot and after bathing, put them on as a poultice, wrap in flannel, and—go to sleep (you can). Three applications should be a perfect cure even in aggravated cases.

FARMER BOYS, STAY ON THE FARM.

Farmers boys, you need not envy the young men who stand behind the counter of the city shops. You need not envy the young men who are making ready to take the places of the great army of lawyers and pettifoggers who are subsisting by the litigation of quarrelsome and contentious clients. And certainly you ought not to envy the boys who have no employment at all, those are growing up to manhood without acquiring industrious habits upon which to rely in times of great need and pressing emergencies, whose idleness invites temptations which so often lure to mental and bodily ruin. Your clothes may not be so finely spun and made as the city boys, but you are the peer of them all, bronzed faces and horny hands, however pretentious their employments. Your business is one that antedates every other vocation in the world. The farmer was plowing and sowing and reaping his harvest, long before a merchant, or lawyer or doctor was known, and he still stands foremost at the gates whence issue to the millions of the world the steady, never failing streams of plenteousness and idle life. A generation or so ago the brightest boys of the farmers' family were assigned to the professions. The dull fellows were sent to the professions. The dull fellows were sent to the fields. Now a days a different order of things prevails. Once the idea was popular that only muscular strength was necessary on a farm. The strength to guide a plow to wield an axe, or hoe

or a scythe, the endurance to go through with the sweltering tasks of summer of the exposing duties of winter. Those important requisites given, a booby might fill the place just as well as any one else. So some folks used to think, but what say you, working farmer boys? Do you not place a higher estimate upon your skill, and upon the value of your services? Look up, then, and vindicate yourselves. Your getting health and strength from the wholesome exercises of the fields, and that you may have the necessary intelligence to combine with this strength for the proper prosecution of your calling, apply yourselves diligently to acquiring knowledge whenever respite from labor shall give you the opportunity.—*Planter and Stockman.*

SOAKED CORN FOR HOGS.

For the benefit of some of your readers who may not have tried the experiment, I wish to say a few words in regard to the feeding of corn to hogs. In this Western country corn forms the staple food for hogs, both young and old, and in a majority of cases brood sows get nothing else. I have only been in the hog business two or three years, but long enough to convince me that it pays largely to soak the corn from February till new corn comes in. Those who will try the experiment a short time will find that stock hogs as well as fattening ones will eat the corn much more readily and eat more of it, and of course fatten faster.

I am satisfied I can fatten hogs in two-thirds the time where corn is soaked, and I claim fully 25 per cent. is saved in feed, as the same amount of feed will contribute more to growth and fat; at the same time the feed thus treated contains less heat, which is of great advantage during the months stated.

Pigs only five weeks old will eat soaked corn readily, and where a sow has a large litter it supplements their rations to a considerable extent. I soak the corn once a day.

To those farmers who can grind their feed and have facilities for cooking it, I have nothing to say; this article is written for the thousands who are feeding whole dry corn.—*W. B. E. in Farm, Field and Stockman.*

THE COLLEGE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION. (C)

We are glad that the conviction has taken hold of the governing authorities of the colleges that it is the wholeness of the man that needs education. Theoretically, at least, it is now recognized that the body goes to college for the purpose of education as well as the mind, and that it is not merely an attending guest. The Faculty of the college have a responsibility for the intellectual, moral and physical educations. If it were possible it would not be advisable to disassociate them. They need to move along at equal pace and to keep each goodly company in this material world. How the care of the intellectual is to be provided for is before the Faculty very often. So we have from time to time changed in the curriculum and various options and adjustments. There is also consideration of discipline not merely in the superficial view of preserving order, but also with a view of giving stability and tone to character. So also, various instructions are given in moral philosophy, ethics, and religious instruction and exercises, as they are called, are mingled therewith.

In the same spirit, what is the physical instruction, exercise and discipline? What is the curriculum and training of the college in these regards? Is it enough that there is a gymnasium and that facilities are afforded for various athletics? While there may be great liberality as to choice, may there not also be need of an order here, and of requirements as well as privileges? We believe the time has come when it is essential for facilities to settle it, that they are in full charge

of this part of the education as much as any other, and that it comes distinctly under regulative laws as much as any other parts of the course.—*Independent.*

TRUE POLITENESS.

A kind heart is the first essential of true politeness. The other day we saw a poor woman, her arms laden with bundles, trying to open the lid of a street letter-box. Dozens of people jostled by her without offering to help, but presently a finely-dressed young lady came along, who, with her daintily gloved hand, lifted the lid, then smiled and passed on, as if she were in the habit of being thoughtful about others. The same spirit characterized the following act, told in the *Christian Advocate*.

An aged truckman bent under the weight of a big roll of carpet. His bale-hook fell from his hand and bounded into the gutter out of reach. Twenty idle clerks and salesmen saw the old man's predicament, and smiled at his look of bewilderment. No one ventured to help him.

A fashionably dressed young woman came along, took in the situation at a glance, and, without looking to the right or left, stepped into the gutter, picked up the hook in her dainty, gloved fingers, and handed it to the man with a pleasant smile.

The idlers looked at each other, and at the fair young woman. The old truckman, in a violent effort to express his thanks politely, lost his hat. It rolled into the gutter where the hook had been.

This was almost too much for any woman, young or past young, but this New York girl was equal to the occasion.

Into the gutter she tripped again and got the soiled hat. When she handed it to the truckman, a happy smile was seen to play about her lips. "God bless ye, miss," the old man said, as the fair maiden turned her back on the idlers, and went on her way.—*Exchange.*

HINTS TO SWIMMERS.

The bathing season commencing, we shall probably hear of drowning cases, among them being as usual, a fair share of expert swimmers. The principal reason why good swimmers are so often drowned when they are accidentally thrown into the water is because the shock causes them to lose their presence of mind. The loss of presence of mind leads to paralysis of body, or to such wild exertions as accelerate drowning, instead of contributing to preservation. The ability to behave wisely in case of sudden accidents can only be acquired by experience, just as everything else has to be acquired. The theory of the matter can be taught in swimming schools, but the practice must be acquired by experience. Hence in some swimming schools, the pupils are taken out in a boat, the latter being upset purposely, as if the upset happened accidentally. They are also suddenly pushed overboard, and subjected to all manner of prepared accidents, so as to accustom them to acting in emergencies. In this way pupils learn how to behave in case of real accidents, and are protected against the loss of their presence of mind on occasions of danger on the water. They are also taught to have faith in the sustaining power of the water itself. They get to know that the water will sustain them if they will only render it the least help. It is, unfortunately, not generally known that a finger laid upon an oar, or the gunwale of an overturned boat, or a board, or almost any floating object, will sustain the human body in calm water. Persons who have been properly taught, and have acquired the habit of acting with self-possession in the water when they are upset, do not attempt to climb upon the overturned boat, but simply take hold of it and quietly support themselves. A boat half filled with water or completely overturned will support as many persons as can get their hands

on the gunwale, if they behave quietly. In a case of accident, a person who understands and acts in accordance with these facts would stand a better chance of being saved, even if he were a poor swimmer, than an expert swimmer would have who should lose his presence of mind.—*Iron.*

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER AND ITS FRIENDS.

It is known that we started this paper under most disadvantageous surroundings. It is not known how we have toiled and labored "in season and out of season" day and night, to place it beyond the breakers. We confess with pride and with gratitude to our friends, that it has succeeded beyond our expectations. It has made strong and true friends. It has enjoyed the courteous kindness, if not co-operation, of the press of the State, for which it expresses its profound appreciation. Kind words of endorsement and encouragement are borne to us by almost every mail. For all this we feel gratified.

But we desire to speak a few plain, earnest words to our subscribers. Ours is an agricultural State. Our people are supporting over one hundred and fifty newspapers and journals. Over one hundred of these are political papers. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is the only agricultural paper (weekly) among them all. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of industrial classes. Is it unreasonable to claim that of the one hundred and ten thousand subscribers to all our papers, a majority of whom must be farmers, that THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER ought to have ten thousand subscribers? This would be an average of but a fraction over one hundred to each county in the State. Are there not twenty counties in the State that with little effort on the part of our friends would give us five hundred each by January next? Are there not fifty other counties that would give us two hundred each? Are there not twenty others that would give us from fifty to one hundred each? If our friends in these counties will kindly give us their help and will give half the number named by the first day of January next, we believe we can safely guarantee to run the list up to ten thousand by the first of June next. It would enable us first, to reduce the price of the paper to the uniform price of one dollar. Second, it would enable us to increase the size and give our readers the model agricultural weekly of the South. Third, it would enable us to employ constantly the best editorial talent in all its departments, and lastly, it would give us a paper that could and would wield a tremendous power in our State. Is not this true? If it be true, is it not worth an effort on the part of our friends to accomplish it? Who will give us their aid in securing five thousand subscribers by the first of January?

Look at these rates

TO CLUBS:
1 subscriber and under five, 1 year, \$2.00
5 subscribers and under ten, 1 year, 1.65
10 subscribers and under fifteen, 1 year, 1.50
15 subscribers and under twenty, 1 year, 1.25
20 subscribers, or more, 1 year, 1.00
Strictly cash in advance.

Who will be the first to send us a club? Remember that for any one of the above clubs, you get the paper free for one year. Will you not make up a club in your neighborhood in your Grange, in your Club, in your Alliance? How many of our friends will join us in the effort to get the five thousand? Write to us for blank subscription list and sample copy of the paper. Who will help? If you can't do it, can you not get some one to do so? Show the paper to your neighbor—take it with you to your Club, Grange or Alliance and show it to your brethren and get them to take it. Who will write first for the blank? Join us in the work, and let us have, by the beginning of next year, the very best paper in the whole South for our farmers.